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NEWS AND NOTES

Dr. Robert A. Harper, professor of botany in the University of Wisconsin, has accepted the Torrey professorship of botany in Columbia University.

Professor F. E. Clements, of the University of Minnesota, accompanied by Mrs. Clements, visited the Garden on June 13 on his way to Europe.

William Russell Dudley, professor emeritus of botany at Stanford University, California, died on June 4, aged sixty-two years. Professor Dudley was called to Stanford from Cornell in 1893.

Dr. C. H. Shattuck, of the department of forestry of the University of Idaho, is planning a survey of the Kaniksu National Forest during the present summer.

In *Rhodora* **13**: 57–66. 1911, Mr. Simon Davis gives some critical and interesting notes on certain rare and little-known species of fleshy fungi collected by him in 1910 in the vicinity of Stow, Massachusetts.

Dr. L. H. Pennington, assistant professor of botany in Syracuse University, spent two days at the Garden in June examining the collections of *Coprinus*.

Dr. C. H. Kauffmann has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor of botany at the University of Michigan.

Observations and notes are desired on aborted or sterile forms of the sporophores of the higher fungi.

The relation of *Ozonium* to *Coprinus* is discussed by Lutz in Bull Soc. Myc. France **27**: 110–113. 1911.

Bresadola gives a critical list with notes of 79 species of Congo fungi in *Annales Mycologici* for June, 1911.

R. J. Pool has begun an illustrated series of papers on the forest fungi of Nebraska in the *Forest Club Annual.*

In the *Transactions of the British Mycological Society* (3: 179–185. 1910), A. D. Cotton continues his notes on the Clavariae of Great Britain.

An interesting contribution to our knowledge of mine fungi, by P. Spaulding, appears in the annual report of the Missouri Botanical Garden for 1910.

Monographs of the principal European species of *Hygrophorus* and *Inocybe,* by Bataille, have appeared in the memoirs of the *Societé d'Emulation du Doubs.*

Sphaeropsis tumefaciens, the cause of the lime and orange knot, was described and figured by Florence Hedges in the April number of *Phytopathology.*

Bruce Fink, in the *Ohio Naturalist* for January, lists twenty-eight species of Boletaceae collected by him during the summer of 1909 near Oxford, Ohio, and Berea, Kentucky.

The known Polyporaceae of Ohio, numbering 118 species, are listed by L. O. Overholts in the *Ohio Naturalist* for June, with descriptive notes and helpful suggestions to students and collectors.

Dr. G. P. Clinton is to be congratulated upon his discovery of the oospores of *Phytophthora infestans,* structures long sought by mycologists and declared by some to be mythical.

The various forms of crown-gall in plants have received much attention of late at the Bureau of Plant Industry in Washington. Students are referred to bulletins 183, 186, and 213 of that bureau for the results of the principal investigations.

In *Phytopathology* for June, P. Spaulding gives an account of the rusts occurring on the hemlock spruce; and also reviews three important papers by Dr. Ernst Münch, of Munich, on the relations of certain forest fungi to their hosts, including approved methods of inoculation.

The first number of the *Pomona College Journal of Economic Botany,* published quarterly by the department of biology of Pomona College, at Claremont, California, contains an article by E. O. Essig on the wither-tip disease of citrus trees caused by a species of *Colletotrichum.*

F. Theiszen has recently published through the Royal Academy of Science at Vienna a handsomely illustrated pamphlet of 38 pages on the known Polyporaceae of southern Brazil, with interesting notes and citations. The list of 146 species contains a provisional new one, *Polyporus recurvatus,* described by the author, and *Poria bicolor,* described as new by Bresadola.

The toxicity of tannin is treated rather comprehensively by Cook and Taubenhaus in a recent bulletin of the Delaware College Experiment Station. This investigation has an important bearing on problems connected with immunity from diseases caused by fungi. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the chestnut canker has selected for its own particular use a tree containing an unusually large percentage of tannin.

Pyropolyporus Calkinsii, a large ungulate species found on living trunks of live-oak in southern Florida, was collected May 5, 1911, by Dr. H. D. House on a living trunk of *Quercus nigra* at Lake Catherine, Onslow County, eastern North Carolina. The species doubtless causes heart-rot, after the manner of *P. igniarius,* hence this extension of range and the discovery of a new host is of value to the forest pathologist.

Fungi on Mosses.—*Cladosporium epibryum* Cooke & Massee was referred to in the Bryologist for May and originally described without indication of hosts. As they were all sent to Dr. Massee, I wrote to inquire about them and received the following list of mosses as host species:

1. *Ulota phyllantha* Brid.—Jaquina Bay, Ore.—T. Howell.
2. *Fabronia andina* Mitt.—Ingenio del Oro, Bolivia—H. H. Rusby.
3. *Hypnum megaptilum* Sull.—Lake Pend d'Oreille, Idaho—J. B. Leiberg.
4. *Bartramia Potosica* Mont.—Sorata, Bolivia—H. H. Rusby.
5. *Grimmia ovata* W. & M.—Canada—J. Macoun, no. 84.
6. *Grimmia Doniana* Sm.—Spokane Falls, Wash.—J. B. Leiberg, No. 110.
7. *Encalypta rhabdocarpa* Schwgr.—Lake Pend d'Oreille—J. B. Leiberg, No. 153 in publication.
8. *Bartramia pomiformis* Hedw.—Lake Pend d'Oreille—J. B. Leiberg, No. 153 in publication.

These types are at Kew and duplicates of them are at the New York Botanical Garden. The fungus occurs as black septate filaments protruding from the walls of old capsules, particularly those that have wintered over, usually species of genera that hold their capsules a long time. In the case of *Ulota phyllantha,* they occurred around the mouth of the capsule, and the teeth were so much distorted and undeveloped that it was difficult to describe the peristome in these, the first specimens of this moss to be found fruiting.—*E. G. Britton.*